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OR
ALMANACK :

For the Year of our Lord

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AND THE TWENTY-FIRST OF THE
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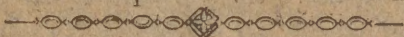
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A TABLE OF INTEREST AT 6 PER CENT.

79-19786

Prin.	1 Month	2 Months	3 Months	4 Months	6 Months	1 Year.
s.	d. q.	d. q.	d. q.	d. q.	d. q.	d. q.
1	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2
2	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 3	1 2
3	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 3	1 0	2 1
4	0 1	0 2	0 3	1 0	1 2	3 0
5	0 1	0 2	1 0	1 1	1 3	3 2
6	0 1	0 3	1 0	1 2	2 1	4 1
7	0 2	0 3	1 1	1 3	2 2	5 0
8	0 2	1 0	1 2	2 0	3 0	5 3
9	0 2	1 0	1 2	2 1	3 1	6 2
10	0 2	1 1	1 3	2 2	3 2	7 1

f. s.	d. q.	s.	d. q.	s.	d. q.	s.	d. q.	s.	d. q.	s.	d. q.	s.	d. q.
1 0	1 1	0	2 2	0	3 2	0	4 3	0	7 1	1	2 2	2	4 3
2 0	2 2	0	4 3	0	7 1	0	9 2	1	2 2	2	4 3	3	7 1
3 0	3 2	0	7 1	0	10 3	1	2 2	1	9 2	3	7 1	4	9 2
4 0	4 3	0	9 2	1	2 1	1	7 1	2	4 3	4	9 2	6	0 0
5 0	6 0	1	0 0	1	6 0	2	0 0	3	0 0	6	0 0	7	2 2
6 0	7 1	1	2 2	1	9 2	2	4 2	3	7 1	7	2 2	8	4 3
7 0	8 2	1	4 3	2	1 1	2	9 2	4	2 2	8	4 3	9	7 1
8 0	9 2	1	7 1	2	4 3	3	2 2	4	9 2	9	7 1	10	9 2
9 0	10 3	1	9 3	2	8 2	3	7 1	5	4 3	10	9 2		

f.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
10	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	6	0
20	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	12	0
30	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	9	0	0	12	0	0	18	0
40	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	12	0	0	16	0	1	4	0
50	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	15	0	1	0	0	1	10	0
60	0	6	0	0	12	0	0	18	0	1	4	0	1	16	0
70	0	7	0	0	14	0	1	1	0	1	8	0	2	2	0
80	0	8	0	0	16	0	1	4	0	1	12	0	2	8	0
90	0	9	0	0	18	0	1	7	0	1	16	0	2	14	0
100	0	10	0	0	1	0	0	1	10	0	2	0	0	3	0

Eclipses for the Year 1797.

THERE will be four Eclipses this year, two of the Sun, and two of the Moon, as follow, viz.

The first will be of the Moon on the ninth day of June, at 6h. 48m. in the morning, invisible.

The second will be of the Sun, on the 24th day of June, at 11h. 42m. morn. invisible.

The third will be of the Moon, on the third day of December, visible as follows :

Beginning	10	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	} { Evening of the third day.
Begin'g of total darkness	11	1	
Middle	11	50	
End of total darkness	0	39	} { Morning of the four day.
End of the Eclipse	1	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Duration of total darkness	1	38	
Duration of the Eclipse	3	37	
Digits Eclipsed	20	$\frac{1}{2}$	

The fourth will be of the Sun, on the 18th day of December, at 1h. 57m. in the morning, invisible.

VULGAR NOTES FOR THE YEAR 1797.

Epact	1	} {	Dominical Letter	A
Golden Number	12		Roman Indiction	15
Cycle of the Sun	14		Dionysian Period	126

MISCELLANEOUS THOUGHTS.

Do well : but do not boast of it : For that will lessen the commendation you might otherwise have deserved.

Never fish for praise : it is not worth the bait.

Men of many words are generally men of many puffs.

The modest man is seldom the object of envy.

Insult not another for his want of a talent you possess : he may have others which you want.

JANUARY hath 31 DAYS.

THE ROMISH PRIEST. A TALE.

By Peter Pindar, Esq.

A PARSON, in the neighbourhood of Rome,
Some years ago---how many, I don't say---
Handled so well his heav'nly broom,
He brush'd, like cobwebs, sins away ;

Brighten'd the black horizon of his parish ;
Gave, to the Prince of darkness, such hard blows,
That Satan was afraid to show his nose,
(Except in hell) before this priest so warriſh.

First quarter 6d. 2h. morning.

Last quarter 19d. 4h. afternoon.

Full moon 12d. 8h. 18m. aftern.

New moon 27d. 8h. 54m. aftern.

M W	CALENDAR, &c.	r. ☉ s.	F. S.	D pl.	r. D s.
1 a	<i>Expect</i>	7 32 5	1 54	19	7 47
2 2	<i>cold weather.</i>	7 32 5	2 37	feet.	8 46
3 3		7 31 5	3 20	14	9 44
4 4	7*s south 8h. 34m.	7 31 5	4 2	26	10 44
5 5	<i>Look</i>	7 30 5	4 46	head.	11 48
6 6	<i>out for</i>	7 29 5	5 32	22	morn.
7 7	<i>a storm.</i>	7 28 5	6 20	neck.	0 57
8 a		7 28 5	7 16	19	2 7
9 2	D 7*s	7 27 5	8 13	arms	3 20
10 3	<i>Good weather</i>	7 27 5	9 11	18	4 32
11 4	<i>for the season.</i>	7 26 5	10 15	bre'st	5 40
12 5	Aldebaran south 8h. 52m.	7 25 5	11 18	18	rise
13 6	● Perigee.	7 25 5	morn.	heart	5 32
14 7	<i>Expect rain.</i> High Tides.	7 24 5	0 20	17	6 45
15 a	Yard L. south 9h. 34m.	7 23 5	1 18	belly.	7 57
16 2	<i>Cold</i>	7 22 5	2 16	17	9 6
17 3	<i>blustering weather.</i>	7 21 5	3 8	reins	10 10
18 4		7 20 5	3 54	15	11 22
19 5	Amsterdam taken by the French,	7 20 5	4 35	28	morn.
20 6	[1795.	7 19 5	5 20	secret	0 28
21 7	Louis xvi. beheaded 1793.	7 18 5	6 5	23	1 37
22 a	<i>Expect snow.</i>	7 17 5	6 55	high	2 34
23 2	7*s south 7h. 11m.	7 16 5	7 43	17	3 35
24 3		7 15 5	8 32	29	4 33
25 4		7 14 5	9 22	knees	5 31
26 5	● Apogee.	7 13 5	10 10	22	6 28
27 6	<i>Winter</i>	7 12 5	10 57	legs.	sets
28 7	<i>weather.</i>	7 11 5	11 44	16	5 28
29 a		7 10 5	even.	28	6 28
30 2		7 9 5	1 11	feet.	7 28
31 3	Rigel south 8h. 8m.	7 8 5	1 54	23	8 28

FEBRUARY hath 28 Days.

To teach folks, how to shun the paths of evil,
And prove a match for Mr. D-v-l,
Was constantly this pious man's endeavour ;
And, as I've said before, the man was clever.

Red hot was all his zeal---and Fame declares,
He gallop'd, like a hunter, o'er his pray'rs ;
For ever lifting, to the clouds, his forehead,
Petitions on petitions, he let fly,
Which nothing but Barbarians could deny :
In short, the Saints were, to compliance, worry'd.

First quarter 4d. 2h. afternoon.

Last quarter 18d. 10h. morning.

Full moon 11d. 6h. 58m. morn.

New moon 26d. 2h. 57m. after.

M	W	CALENDAR, &c.	r.	☉	s.	F.	S.	D	p.	r.	Ds.
1	4	<i>Expect</i>	7	6	5	2	38	head	9	38	
2	5	Candlemas. <i>some snow.</i>	7	5	5	3	22	18	10	43	
3	6		7	3	5	4	8	neck	11	46	
4	7	7 th south 6h. 22m	7	2	5	4	58	15		morn.	
5	a	D 7 th	6	59	6	5	50	28	1	0	
6	2		6	58	6	6	50	arms	2	15	
7	3	Middling	6	57	6	7	52	27	3	25	
8	4	● Perigee. high Tides.	6	55	6	8	54	bre'st	4	30	
9	5	Windy	6	54	6	9	56	26	5	35	
10	6	weather.	6	52	6	10	56	heart	●	rise	
11	7	Gen. Washington born 1732.	6	51	6	11	56	26	5	30	
12	a	Good weather.	6	49	6	morn.	belly	6	39		
13	2	Aldebaran south 6h. 35m.	6	48	6	0	50	25	7	49	
14	3	<i>Expect</i>	6	47	6	1	40	reins	9	0	
15	4	<i>a storm.</i>	6	46	6	2	24	23	10	10	
16	5		6	44	6	3	10	secret	11	15	
17	6	Yard L. south 7h. 20m.	6	43	6	4	0	18		morn.	
18	7	Pretty	6	42	6	4	47	thigh	0	22	
19	a	cold weather.	6	41	6	5	35	13	1	24	
20	2		6	40	6	6	27	25	2	24	
21	3		6	39	6	7	19	knees	3	24	
22	4	● Apogee. Pleasant	6	38	6	8	7	19	4	14	
23	5	weather.	6	37	6	8	54	legs	4	56	
24	6		6	36	6	9	38	13	5	39	
25	7	Rigel south 6h. 31m.	6	34	6	10	24	25	6	25	
26	a	<i>Expect</i>	6	32	6	11	9	feet	●	sets	
27	2	snow or rain.	6	30	6	11	54	29	6	20	
28	3		6	29	6	even.	head	7	30		

Cows that calve soon, see that they are well fed.

MARCH hath 31 DAYS.

With shoulders, arms, and hands, this priest devout,
So well his evolutions did perform :
His pray'rs, those holy small-shot, flew about
So thick ! -- it seem'd like taking heav'n by storm !

Without one atom of reflection,
No candidate, at an election,
Did ever labour more, and fume, and sweat,
To make a fellow change his coat,
And bless him, with the casting vote,
Than this dear man, to get in heav'n a seat,

First quarter 5d. 11h. afternoon. Last quarter 20d. 6h. morning.
Full moon 12d. 5h. 51m. aftern. New moon 28d. 6h. 15m. morn.

M W	CALENDAR, &c.	r.	o.	s.	f.	s.	i.	d.	p.	r.	d.	s.
1 4	<i>Windy</i>	6	27	6	1	24	15				8	38
2 5	<i>weather.</i>	6	26	6	2	9	28				9	44
3 6	Rigel sets 11h. 35m.	6	24	6	2	58	neck				10	57
4 7	D 7*s <i>Expect snow</i>	6	23	6	3	50	24				morn.	
5 8	Boston Massacre.	6	21	6	4	47	arms				0	7
6 9	<i>or rain.</i>	6	20	6	5	46	21				1	20
7 3		6	19	6	6	48	bre'st				2	28
8 4	● Perigee.	6	18	6	7	48	21				3	30
9 5	Syrius south 7h. 17m.	6	17	6	8	46	heart				4	20
10 6	<i>Pleasant</i>	6	16	6	9	43	20				5	5
11 7	<i>weather.</i>	6	14	6	10	38	belly				5	39
12 8		6	13	6	11	30	19				D rise	
13 2		6	12	6	morn.		reins				6	42
14 3	<i>Expect rain.</i>	6	10	6	0	18	18				7	56
15 4		6	8	6	1	8	secret				9	6
16 5		6	6	6	1	57	14				10	15
17 6	Prockyon south 7h. 40m.	6	5	6	2	46	27				11	19
18 7	Stamp Act repealed, 1766.	6	3	6	3	36	thigh				morn.	
19 8	<i>Warm</i>	6	1	6	4	29	21				0	24
20 2	<i>weather.</i>	6	0	6	5	18	knees				1	26
21 3		5	58	7	6	6	15				2	17
22 4	● Apogee.	5	57	7	6	54	27				3	5
23 5	Hydra's Heart south 3h. 47m.	5	56	7	7	42	legs				3	44
24 6	<i>Chilly weather.</i>	5	54	7	8	29	21				4	20
25 7	Printing first bro't to England,	5	53	7	9	14	feet				4	48
26 8	[1471.]	5	51	7	9	55	16				5	14
27 2	<i>Good weather</i>	5	50	7	10	41	29				5	44
28 3	<i>for the season.</i>	5	48	7	11	24	head				D sets	
29 4		5	47	7	even.		14				7	36
30 5	<i>Perhaps rain.</i>	5	46	7	1	0	neck				8	50
31 6	Pockyon so. 6h. 43m. D 7*s	5	44	7	1	53	21				10	4

APRIL hath 30 Days.

For souls of children, women, and of men;
No matter, which the species---cock or hen!

Thus did he---not like that vile Jesuit, think,
Who makes us, all, with horror, shrink:

A Knave, high meriting hell's hottest coals:
Who wrote a dreadful book, to prove,
That women, charming women, form'd for love,
Have got no souls!

Monster! to think, that Woman had no soul!

Ha! hast not *Thou* a soul, thou peerless Maid,

First quarter 4d. 8h. morning.

Last quarter 19d. 1h. morning.

Full moon 11d. 5h. 11m. morn.

New moon 26d. 6h. 30m. after.

M W	CALENDAR, &c.	r.	Os.	F.	S.	Dpl.	r.	Ds.
1 7	Hydra's Heart south 8h. 16m.	5	42	7	2	49	arms	11 17
2 a		5	41	7	3	47	19	morn.
3 2		5	39	7	4	46	bre'st	0 25
4 3	Expect some	5	38	7	5	46	17	1 31
5 4	● Perigee. rain	5	36	7	6	46	heart	2 25
6 5	about this	5	35	7	7	40	16	3 10
7 6	time.	5	34	7	8	35	belly	3 51
8 7		5	32	7	9	20	15	4 21
9 a	Pleasant	5	31	7	10	8	28	4 50
10 2	weather.	5	30	7	10	57	reins	D rise
11 3		5	28	7	11	50	25	6 53
12 4	Perhaps some	5	27	7	morn.	secret	8	2
13 5	showers.	5	25	7	0	46	21	9 11
14 6		5	24	7	1	36	thigh	10 20
15 7	Lyons tail south 10h. 5m.	5	22	7	2	27	17	11 22
16 a	Good weather.	5	21	7	3	20	29	morn.
17 2	Insurrection in Warsaw, 1794.	5	20	7	4	10	knees	0 20
18 3	● Apogee.	5	18	7	4	56	23	1 5
19 4	Battle at Lexington, 1775.	5	17	7	5	42	legs	1 49
20 5	Pretty cool weather	5	16	7	6	28	17	2 25
21 6	for the season.	5	15	7	7	12	29	2 56
22 7		5	13	7	7	56	feet	3 21
23 a	Virgins Spike south 11h. 10m.	5	12	7	8	40	24	3 46
24 2	Warm	5	11	7	9	26	head	4 10
25 3	and pleasant.	5	10	7	10	13	20	4 36
26 4		5	8	7	11	0	neck	D sets
27 5		5	7	7	11	54	17	7 55
28 6	D 7*s	5	5	7	even.	arms	9	9
29 7	Expect thunder	5	4	7	1	48	13	10 20
30 a	with some rain.	5	3	7	2	48	29	11 36

MAY hath 31 DAYS.

Who bid'st my rural hours with rapture roll?
 Whose beauties charms the shepherds and the shade?
 Yes, Cynthia! and for souls, like thine,
 Fate into being drew yon starry Sphere:
 Then kindly sent thy form divine,
 To show, what wond'rous bliss inhabits there.
 In short, no dray-horse ever work'd so hard,
 From vaults to drag up hoghead, tun, or pipe,
 As this good priest, to drag, for small reward,
 The souls of sinners from the Devil's gripe.

*First quarter 3d. 2h. afternoon.
 Full moon 10d. 5h. 22m. after.*

*Last quarter 18d. 8h. afternoon.
 New moon 26d. 3h. 57m. morn.*

M	W	CALENDAR, &c.	r.	O.	S.	D	p.	r.	D.
1	2	Good weather.	5	2	7	3	49	bre'st	morn.
2	3	● Perigee.	5	1	7	4	49	29	0 27
3	4	Procyon sets 11h. 5m.	5	0	7	5	46	heart	1 17
4	5	Perhaps	4	58	8	6	39	27	1 57
5	6	showers.	4	57	8	7	28	belly	2 29
6	7		4	56	8	8	15	24	3 0
7	8	Pleasant weather.	4	55	8	9	2	reins	3 27
8	9		4	54	8	9	49	21	3 54
9	10	Expect	4	53	8	10	38	secret	4 19
10	11	some rain.	4	52	8	11	27	18	● rise
11	12		4	51	8	morn.	thigh	8	6
12	1		4	50	8	0	20	13	9 9
13	2		4	49	8	1	15	25	10 10
14	3	Cool weather.	4	48	8	2	2	knees	10 59
15	4		4	47	8	2	50	19	11 44
16	5	Arcturus south 10h. 34m.	4	46	8	3	40	legs	morn.
17	6	● Apogee. Expect	4	45	8	4	23	13	0 23
18	7	some rain with thunder.	4	44	8	5	7	25	0 58
19	8	Dark day, New England, 1780.	4	43	8	5	52	feet	1 26
20	9	7°s set 7h. 14m.	4	42	8	6	35	19	1 51
21	10	Hot	4	41	8	7	20	head	2 16
22	11	weather.	4	40	8	8	3	14	2 39
23	12		4	39	8	8	50	27	3 6
24	1	Serene	4	38	8	9	40	neck	3 35
25	2	D 7°s and pleasant.	4	37	8	10	36	25	4 5
26	3	Expect	4	36	8	11	36	arms	● sets
27	4	showers	4	36	8	even.	24	9	25
28	5	Pretty high with	4	35	8	1	36	bre'st	10 20
29	6	Tides. thunder	4	34	8	2	36	24	11 10
30	7	● Perigee. and rain.	4	33	8	3	35	heart	morn.
31	8	Arcturus south 9h. 38m.	4	32	8	4	34	24	0 0

JUNE hath 30 DAYS.

Pleas'd were the highest Angels, to express
 Their wonder, at his fine address,
 And pow'r against the fiend, who makes such strife :
 Nay e'en St. Peter said---(to whom are giv'n
 The Keys, for letting people into heav'n)---
 He never got more half-pence in his life.

'Twas added, that my Namesake did declare ;
 Peter, the porter of Heav'n's gate, so trusty ;
 That, till this priest appear'd, souls were so rare,
 His bunch of keys was absolutely rusty.

First quarter 1d. 7h. afternoon. Last quarter 17d. 1ch. morning.
 Full moon 9d. 6h. 48m. morn. New moon 24d. 3h. 38m. morn.

MJW	CALENDAR, &c.	r.	o.	s.	F.	S.	I	D	p.	r.	D	s.
1 5		4	32	8	5	26	belly	0	34			
2 6	Cloudy	4	32	8	6	16	22	1	0			
3 7	and perhaps	4	31	8	7	4	reins	1	27			
4 8	rain.	4	31	8	7	50	18	1	54			
5 2		4	30	8	8	35	secret	2	21			
6 3	Warm.	4	30	8	9	25	14	2	48			
7 4		4	30	8	10	7	27	3	16			
8 5	Scorpion's Heart so. 11h. 11m.	4	29	8	10	56	thigh	D	rise			
9 6	Expect thunder	4	29	8	11	48	21	7	37			
10 7	and lightning.	4	29	8	morn.	knees	8	52				
11 2		4	28	8	0	40	15	9	40			
12 2	Apogee.	4	28	8	1	30	27	10	20			
13 3	Warm weather.	4	27	8	2	14	legs	10	52			
14 4	Great fire in Charleston. S. C.	4	27	8	3	0	21	11	22			
15 5	[1796.	4	27	8	3	44	feet	11	49			
16 6	Expect a shower.	4	27	8	4	26	16	morn.				
17 7	Lyra south oh. 5om.	4	27	8	5	8	29	0	14			
18 2		4	26	8	5	51	head	0	37			
19 2	Comfortable weather.	4	26	8	6	37	23	1	0			
20 3	Longest Day.	4	26	8	7	27	neck	1	26			
21 4	Longest day 15h. 8m.	4	26	8	8	16	25	1	54			
22 5	Hot	4	26	8	9	12	arms	2	24			
23 6	weather.	4	26	8	10	14	19	3	6			
24 7	High Tides. Expect	4	27	8	11	16	bre'st	D	sets			
25 2	Scorpion's Heart south 1oh.	4	27	8	even.	19	8	30				
26 2	Perigee. some rain.	4	27	8	1	18	heart	9	30			
27 2		4	27	8	2	19	19	10	25			
28 4	More rain	4	27	8	3	10	belly	11	3			
29 5	in a few days.	4	28	8	4	0	18	11	31			
30 6	Battle at Fort Recovery 1794.	4	28	8	4	48	reins	11	54			

JULY hath 31 Days.

Did Gentlemen of fortune die,
 And leave the Church a good round sum;
 Lo! in the twinkling of an eye,
 The Parson *frank'd* their souls, to Kingdom-come.
 A letter to the porter, or a word,
 Insur'd admittance, to the Lord.

Nor stopp'd these souls an instant, on the road,
 To take a roast, before they enter'd in:
 For, had they got the plague, 'twas said that God
 Had let them enter, without *Quarantine*.

First quarter 2d. 11h. mor. Last quarter 16d. 11h. aft. First qr 3od.
Full moon 8d. 9h. 28m. af. New moon 23d. 6h. 23m. aft. at noon.

M W	CALENDAR, &c.	r.	o.	s.	f.	s.	d.	p.	r.	d.	s.
1 7	<i>Expect showers.</i>	4	28	8	5	30	15	morn.			
2 8		4	29	8	6	26	28	0	20		
3 2		4	29	8	7	12	secret	0	47		
4 3	American Independence.	4	29	8	8	0	24	1	14		
5 4	<i>Warm</i>	4	30	8	8	48	high	1	43		
6 5	<i>weather.</i>	4	30	8	9	38	19	2	18		
7 6		4	30	8	10	28	knets	2	54		
8 7	Eagle's Heart south 3h. 34m.	4	31	8	11	16	13	D rise			
9 8	<i>Pleasant</i>	4	31	8	morn	25	8	15			
10 2	● Anogee. <i>weather.</i>	4	32	8	0	7	legs	8	50		
11 3	<i>Thunder</i>	4	32	8	0	52	19	9	22		
12 4	<i>lightning and</i>	4	33	8	1	38	feet.	9	50		
13 5	<i>rain.</i>	4	34	8	2	21	31	10	15		
14 6	Revolution in France, 1789.	4	35	8	3	3	24	10	38		
15 7	<i>Cool weather.</i>	4	35	8	3	44	head	11	1		
16 8		4	37	8	4	30	19	11	23		
17 2	<i>Windy.</i>	4	37	8	5	15	neck.	11	45		
18 3	Lyra south 10h. 42m.	4	38	8	6	0	15	morn.			
19 4	D 7*	4	39	8	6	50	28	0	16		
20 5	<i>Hot weather.</i>	4	40	8	7	50	arms	0	55		
21 6		4	41	8	8	51	27	1	38		
22 7	Fire in London 1794.	4	42	8	9	55	bre'st	2	23		
23 8	Very high <i>Rainy</i>	4	43	8	10	58	27	D sets			
24 2	● Perigee. Tides. <i>weather.</i>	4	44	8	ven.	heart	8	19			
25 3		4	45	8	0	57	27	8	54		
26 4	<i>Pleasant</i>	4	46	8	1	49	belly.	9	26		
27 5	<i>weather.</i>	4	47	8	2	38	27	9	54		
28 6	Robespierre beheaded, 1794.	4	49	8	3	28	reins	10	21		
29 7		4	50	8	4	18	25	10	49		
30 8	Fire in Boston, 1794.	4	51	8	5	7	secret	11	18		
31 2	<i>Perhaps showers.</i>	4	52	8	5	54	21	11	48		

AUGUST hath 31 Days.

Well then ! this Parson was so much admir'd,
So fought, so courted, so desir'd;
Thousands, with putrid souls, like putrid meat,
Came for his holy pickle, to be sweet :

Just as we see old hags, with jaws of carrion,
Enter the shop of Mr. Warren,
Who disappoints that highway-man, call'd Time,
(Noted, for robbing Ladies of their prime)
By giving Sixty-five's pale, wither'd mien,
The blooming roses of Sixteen.

Full moon 7d. 0h. 40m. after noon. New moon 22d. 1h. 42m. morn.
Last quarter 15d. 7h. morning. First quarter 29d. 1h. morning.

M.W.	CALENDAR, &c.	r.	○	s.	F.	S.	Dpl.	r.	Ds.
1 3	Hot	4	52	8	6	44	high	morn.	
2 4	weather.	4	53	8	7	33	16	0	20
3 5	Eagles heart south 10h. 50m.	4	54	8	8	25	28	0	59
4 6	Thunder and	4	55	8	9	13	knee	1	44
5 7	lightning.	4	56	8	10	3	22	2	35
6 8		4	57	8	10	50	legs	3	rise
7 2	● Apogee.	4	58	8	11	36	15	7	24
8 3	Perhaps rain.	4	59	8	morn.		27	7	53
9 4		5	0	7	0	18	feet	8	18
10 5	Lyra south 9h. 17m.	5	1	7	1	0	21	8	43
11 6	Comfortable	5	3	7	1	4	head	9	5
12 7	weather.	5	4	7	2	22	15	9	25
13 8		5	5	7	3	9	27	9	46
14 2	Expect	5	6	7	3	55	neck	10	11
15 3	● 7 th some thunder	5	7	7	4	42	24	10	49
16 4	and rain.	5	8	7	5	3	arms	11	31
17 5	Warm.	5	10	7	6	33	21	morn.	
18 6	Scorpion's heart sets 10h. 37m.	5	11	7	7	36	breast	0	26
19 7	Windy.	5	12	7	8	40	20	1	26
20 8	Gen. Wayne's Battle with Indians	5	14	7	9	44	heart	2	29
21 2	● Perigee. High [1794.	5	15	7	10	44	19	sets	
22 3	Tides.	5	16	7	11	40	belly	7	30
23 4	Perhaps	5	18	7	even.		20	8	0
24 5	a storm.	5	19	7	1	22	reins	8	22
25 6		5	21	7	2	12	19	8	52
26 7	Expect	5	22	7	3	5	secre	9	24
27 1	showers.	5	23	7	3	55	16	9	57
28 2		5	25	7	4	45	29	10	32
29 3	Lyra south 8h. 2m.	5	26	7	5	35	thigh	11	6
30 4	Cool	5	27	7	6	25	25	11	48
31 5	weather.	5	29	7	7	16	knees	morn.	

SEPTEMBER hath 30 Days.

Such vast impressions did his sermons make ;
He always kept his flock awake ;
In summer, too ; -- hear, parsons, this strange news,
Ye, who so often preach to nodding pews !

A neighbouring town, into whose people's souls,
Sin, like a rat, had ate large holes,
Begg'd him to be their tinker--their hole-stopper :
For, gentle reader, Sin of such a sort is,
It souls corrodeeth, just as aqua-fortis
Corrodeeth iron, brass, or copper.

Full moon 6d. 4h. 23m. morn. New moon 2cd. 11h. 5m. morning.
Last quarter 17d. 7h. after. First quarter 27d. 4h. afternoon.

M	W	CALENDAR, &c.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1	6	Perhaps	5	31	7	8	7	19	0	35																
2	7	Old Style ceased 1752. rain.	5	32	7	8	56	legs	1	21																
3	8	Dog days end. ☉ Apogee.	5	33	7	9	41	12	2	18																
4	2	War, & weather.	5	35	7	10	25	24	3	22																
5	3	7* ^s rise 9h. 2m.	5	36	7	11	9	feet	D	rise																
6	4	Good	5	37	7	11	51	18	7	0																
7	5	weather	5	38	7	morn.	head	7	21																	
8	6	for the	5	39	7	0	33	12	7	44																
9	7	season.	5	41	7	1	19	25	8	8																
10	8		5	43	7	2	4	neck	8	34																
11	2	D 7* ^s	5	44	7	2	50	21	9	4																
12	3	Scorpion's Heart sets 9h. 11m.	5	45	7	3	45	arms	9	44																
13	4	Cool	5	46	7	4	41	18	10	31																
14	5	mornings	5	47	7	5	38	bre st	11	24																
15	6	and evenings.	5	49	7	6	38	16	morn.																	
16	7		5	50	7	7	38	heart	0	24																
17	8	☉ Perigee. Expect a	5	52	7	8	34	15	1	34																
18	2	7* ^s rise 8h. 14m. storm.	5	54	7	9	30	29	2	50																
19	3	Middling	5	56	7	10	26	belly	4	11																
20	4	high Tides.	5	57	7	11	18	29	D	sets																
21	5	Perhaps	5	58	7	even.	reins	7	0																	
22	6	showers	6	0	6	1	3	28	7	31																
23	7	with	6	1	6	1	54	secret	8	4																
24	8	thunder	6	2	6	2	46	25	8	37																
25	9	and lightning.	6	3	6	3	38	thigh	9	12																
26	3	Warm.	6	4	6	4	20	21	9	56																
27	4	7* ^s rise 7h. 38m.	6	5	6	5	21	knees	10	44																
28	5		6	7	6	6	13	16	11	37																
29	6	Windy	6	8	6	7	0	28	morn.																	
30	7	and something cool.	6	9	6	7	44	legs	0	30																

OCTOBER hath 31 DAYS.

They told him, they would give him better pay,
If he'd agree to change his quarters ;
Protesting, when his soul should leave its clay,
To *ra.* k his bones, with those of Saints and Martyrs.

This was a handsome bribe, all Papists know ;
But stop---his parish would not let him go :
Then furly did the other parish look,
And swore, to have the man, by hook or crook :

So seiz'd him, like a graceless throng,
The priest's Parishioners, who lov'd him well,

Full moon 5d. 7h. 44m. afternoon. New moon 19d. 8h. 32m. after.
Last quarter 13d. 3h. morning. First quarter 27d. 1h. after.

M W	CALENDAR, &c.	r. O. S.	F. S.	I D	p. r.	D s.
1 a	☉ Apogee. Pleasant.	6 11	6 8	31	21	1 23
2 2	7 ^s rise 7h. 32m.	6 13	6 9	14	feet	2 20
3 3		6 14	6 9	56	15	3 20
4 4	Perhaps	6 16	6 10	39	27	4 21
5 5	a storm.	6 17	6 11	24	head	☉ rise
6 6		6 19	6	morn.	22	6 12
7 7		6 20	6 0	9	neck	6 47
8 a		6 22	6 0	55	17	7 22
9 2	D 7 ^s	6 23	6 1	46	arms	7 58
10 3	Windy	6 25	6 2	46	14	8 36
11 4	weather.	6 26	6 3	46	28	9 30
12 5		6 28	6 4	42	bre'st	10 30
13 6	7 ^s rise 6h. 51m.	6 29	6 5	39	26	11 35
14 7	☉ Perigee. Good weather	6 31	6 6	33	hear.	morn.
15 a	for the season.	6 32	6 7	28	24	0 42
16 2		6 34	6 8	24	belly	2 0
17 3	Burgoyne surrendered, 1777.	6 36	6 9	17	24	3 10
18 4	Expect rain	6 37	6 10	7	reins	4 22
19 5	Cornwallis taken, 1781. about	6 39	6 10	56	22	☉ sets
20 6	this time.	6 40	6 11	48	secret	6 7
21 7		6 41	6	even.	20	6 37
22 1		6 43	6 1	33	thigh	7 11
23 2	Amer. dis. by Columbus, 1492.	6 44	6 2	34	16	7 54
24 3	Moderate	6 45	6 3	16	29	8 40
25 4	weather.	6 46	6 4	9	knees	9 32
26 5		6 48	6 5	57	23	10 24
27 6	Cold, chilly	6 49	6 5	43	legs	11 18
28 7	☉ Apogee. winds.	6 50	6 6	30	17	morn.
29 a		6 52	6 7	16	29	0 15
30 2	7 ^s south 1h. 20m.	6 53	6 7	57	feet	1 15
31 3	Rainy.	6 55	6 8	39	23	2 17

NOVEMBER hath 30 Days.

(Rather than to another church belong)
 Swore, they would sooner see him lodg'd in hell ;
 So violent was their objection !
 So very strong, too, their affection !

The Ladies, too, united in the strife ;
 Protesting, that ' they lov'd him, as their life,
 ' So sweetly he would look, when down to pray'r ;
 ' So happy in a sermon choice ;
 ' And then he had of nightingales the voice ;
 ' And holy water gave, with such an air !

Full moon 4d. 10h. 15m. morn. New moon 18d. 9h. 47m. morn.
 Last quarter 11d. 11h. morning. First quarter 26d. 1ch. morn.

M W	CALENDAR, &c.	r. Os.	f. S.	d. P.	r. Ds.
1 4	Pleasant	6 56 6	9 22	head	3 21
2 5	weather.	6 57 6	10 6	18	4 26
3 6	Aldebaran south 1h. 53m.	6 58 6	10 51	neck	5 30
4 7	St. Clair's defeat, 1791.	6 59 6	11 43	14	rise
5 a	D 7*s	7 0 5	morn.	27	5 56
6 2	Perhaps a	7 2 5	0 41	arms	6 38
7 3	storm about	7 4 5	1 40	23	7 28
8 4	this time,	7 5 5	2 38	bre'st	8 25
9 5		7 6 5	3 36	21	9 25
10 6	Cold.	7 7 5	4 32	heart	10 32
11 7	● Perigee.	7 8 5	5 28	20	11 46
12 a	Expect rain.	7 9 5	6 20	belly	morn.
13 2	7*s south oh. 24m.	7 10 5	7 10	20	0 58
14 3	Chilly	7 11 5	8 0	orcins	2 10
15 4	weather.	7 12 5	8 48	17	3 25
16 5		7 13 5	9 39	secret	4 35
17 6		7 14 5	10 30	14	5 41
18 7	Expect snow	7 15 5	11 20	28	sets
19 a	or rain.	7 16 5	even.	thigh	5 40
20 2	Earthquake in New England,	7 17 5	1 6	24	6 24
21 3	[1755]	7 18 5	1 58	knees	7 18
22 4		7 19 5	2 46	19	8 10
23 5		7 20 5	3 34	legs	9 5
24 6		7 21 5	4 20	13	10 1
25 7	Aldebaran south oh. 22m.	7 22 5	5 4	25	10 58
26 a	Good weather	7 23 5	5 47	feet	11 59
27 2	● Apogee. for the	7 24 5	6 27	18	morn.
28 3	season.	7 25 5	7 9	head	1 1
29 4		7 26 5	7 51	12	2 3
30 5	Cold.	7 27	84	24	3 6

DECEMBER hath 31 DAYS.

' Lord ! lose so fine a man ! --so great a treasure ;
 ' Yielding such quantities of heav'nly pleasure !
 ' Forgiving sins so free, too, at confession,
 ' However carnal the transgression,
 ' In such a charming, love-condemning strain,
 ' He really seem'd to say, ' Go sin again :
 ' Hell shall not throw, my Angels, on your souls,
 ' So sweet, a single shovelful of coals.

Now in the fire was all the fat :
 Just as two bull-dogs pull a cat,

Full moon 3d. 11h. 42m. aftern. New moon 18d. 1h. 50m. morn.
 Last quarter 10d. 5h. afternoon. First quarter 26d. 8h. morning.

M W	CALENDAR, &c.	I. O. S.	F. S.	D. P. P.	D. S.
1 6	<i>Pretty</i>	7 27 5	9 22	neck	4 10
2 7	☾ 7's cold weather.	7 28 5	10 19	22	5 21
3 8	Capella south 8h. 24m.	7 29 5	11 8	arms	☾ rise
4 9		7 29 5	11 59	20	5 3
5 3		7 30 5	morn.	bre'st	6 1
6 4	<i>Perhaps</i>	7 30 5	1 8	18	7 1
7 5	☉ Perigee. <i>snow</i>	7 30 5	2 8	heart	8 14
8 6	about this time.	7 31 5	3 8	17	9 29
9 7		7 31 5	4 7	belly	10 45
10 8		7 31 5	5 6	16	11 56
11 9	<i>Blustering weather.</i>	7 32 5	5 48	reins	morn.
12 3	7's south 10h. 20m.	7 32 5	6 33	14	1 9
13 4		7 32 5	7 20	27	2 16
14 5	<i>Pleasant</i>	7 33 5	8 8	secret	3 30
15 6	<i>for the season.</i>	7 33 5	8 56	24	4 34
16 7	Tea destroyed in Boston 1773.	7 33 5	9 46	thigh	5 33
17 8		7 33 5	10 45	20	☾ sets
18 2	<i>Perhaps</i>	7 34 5	11 38	knees	4 55
19 3	<i>snow.</i>	7 34 5	even.	15	5 45
20 4	Aldebaran south 10h. 34m.	7 34 5	1 17	27	6 41
21 5	Shortest day. <i>Cold</i>	7 34 5	2 8	legs	7 39
22 6	☉ Apogee, <i>blustering</i>	7 34 5	2 45	21	8 37
23 7	<i>weather.</i>	7 34 5	3 27	feet	9 36
24 8		7 34 5	4 10	14	10 35
25 2	<i>Christmas.</i>	7 33 5	4 52	26	11 35
26 3	7's south 9h. 24m.	7 33 5	5 33	head	morn.
27 4	<i>Perhaps</i>	7 33 5	6 14	20	0 37
28 5	<i>snow.</i>	7 32 5	6 58	neck	1 40
29 6	<i>Cold.</i>	7 32 5	7 47	16	2 50
30 7	☾ 7's	7 32 5	8 40	arms	4 1
31 8	Yard L. south 10h. 47m.	7 32 5	9 37	14	5 23

Both parishes, with furious zeal, contended ;
So heartily the holy man was hugg'd,
That very fatally the battle ended !
In short, by hugging, lugging, and kind squeezes,
The man of God was pull'd in fifty pieces !

This work perform'd, the bones were fought for stoutly ;
And so the fray continued most devoutly :
Lo ! with an arm, one rascal fled ;
This, with a leg ; and that, the head ;
Off, with the foot another goes ;
Another seizes him, and gets the toes.
Nay, some, a relick so intent to crib,
Fought, just like mastiffs, for a rib ;
Nay more---(for truth, to tell the whole, obliges)
A dozen battled, for his *Os Coccygis* ! *

Heav'n, that sees all things, saw the dire dispute,
In which, each parish acted, like a brute :
Then bade the dead man, as a Saint, be fought ;
Still to reward him more, his bones enriches,
With pow'r o'er Evils, Rheumatisms, and Itches,
However dreadful, and wherever caught.
Thus, by the grace of Him, who governs thunder,
His very toe-nail could perform a wonder !

* *The tip of the rump.*

The Yearly and Quarterly Meetings of Friends.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE yearly meeting for New-England, is holden at Newport, in Rhode-Island, on the 5th day before the 2d 6th day in the 6th month ; consisting of four quarterly meetings, by the names of Rhode-Island, Sandwich, Salem and Falmouth.---Salem quarterly meeting is holden on 5th day before the 2d 6th day in the 9th month at Berwick :---The 5th day before the 2d 6th day in the 12th month at Dover :---The 5th day before the 2d 6th day in the 3d month at Seabrook :---And 5th day before the 1st 6th day in the 6th month at Salem. Falmouth quarter is holden on 5th day before the 1st 6th day in the 9th month at Watuborough : 5th day before the 1st 6th day in the 12th month at Durham :---5th day before the 1st 6th day in the 3d month at Windham :---And 5th day before the last 6th day in the 5th month at Falmouth.

An Observation.

It is usual in *Turkey*, by way of reproach, to blacken the front of those persons' houses who are notorious for *tale-bearing*, or propagating *false-hood* : If that were the case with us, what a *dismal* figure would most of the towns in this country make ?

AN ACCOUNT

Of the Plague in London—in the year 1665.

[EXTRACTED FROM A LONDON MAGAZINE.]

ABOUT the close of the year 1664, the plague was brought over to London in some Levant goods, that came from Holland. The narrowness of the streets and lanes in London, the closeness of the houses, and their being crowded with families, rendered the inhabitants very liable to suffer by infectious disorders in sickly seasons; and the plague was almost continually among the diseases enumerated in the bills of mortality. The goods above mentioned, were carried to a house in Long-acre, near Drury-Lane, where they were first opened. Here two Frenchmen died; the disorder communicated to other houses in the neighbourhood, and infected the parish officers who were employed about the dead. Another Frenchman, who lived near the infected houses, removed, for fear of the distemper, into Bearbinder-lane, where he died; and thus the plague got into the city.

The further progress of this cruel disorder was stopped during a hard frost which set in this winter, and continued till March, 1665,---when its virulence was revived, by the advance of the spring. At first it seized one here, then another a mile or more distant, after which it appeared again where it was observed before, just as accident furnished it with conveyance, and according to the time when persons contracted the distemper.

The usual symptoms of infection, for it is not proposed to enter into a strict medical consideration of the plague, are thus enumerated by Dr. Hodges, who lived then in London, and attended patients in all stages of the disorder. First, a horror, vomiting, delirium, dizziness, head-ach, and stupefaction; then a fever, watching, palpitation of the heart, bleeding at the nose, and a great heat about the præcordia: but the signs more peculiar to the pestilence, were, those pustules, which the common people called blains, buboes, carbuncles, spots, and those marks called tokens. The buboes were hard, painful tumours, with inflammation and gatherings upon the glands, behind the ears, the armpits, and the groin. These tumours, at their first appearance were hard, and the event of the disorder was prognosticated from their sudden or slow increase, from their genuine or untoward suppuration, and from the virulence of their contents. The pestilential spots appeared chiefly on the neck, breast, and back, and were not easily distinguishable from flea-bites. The genuine pestilential characters, commonly called tokens, as being the forewarnings of death, were minute distinct blains, which had their origin from within, and rose up in little pyramidal protuberances, sometimes as small as pin heads, other times as large as a silver penny, having the pestilential poison chiefly collected at their basis, gradually tainting the neighbouring parts, and reaching the surface as the configura-

tion of the vessels and pores favoured their spreading. They were also derivable from external causes, as from the injuries of air, when the pestilential *miasmata* were pent up and condensed; and by that means their virulence increased, so that life was immediately extinguished when they reached the noble organs.

In the treatment of the sick, all the physicians agreed in throwing out the pestilential malignity as soon as possible by alexipharmics, and to these, as soon as the belly was loosened, recourse was had as to a sacred refuge: in extremity some had recourse to mineral preparations, as mineral *bezoar*, *sulphur*, *auratum*, *aurum vitæ*, &c. in order to drive out the pestilence by mere force. For external applications, they used blisters and cataplasms; the buboes were opened by incision; and the eschar formed by the virulent ichor, discharged by the carbuncles, was chiefly got off by actual cautery; nor were the blisters, ulcers, or incisions, suffered to heal until the malignity of the disease was spent. But such was the delusory appearance of this pestilence, that many patients were lost, when they were thought in safe recovery; whereas, others survived, who were given over for lost, much to the discredit of the medical art.

The apprehensions of the people were greatly increased, by the crafty predictions of fortune-tellers, cunning-men, astrologers, and quacks, who hung out their signs in every street, and found their account in heightening the general terror; nor was their trade stopped, until these men of superior knowledge in the decrees of providence, were themselves swept away in the common calamity. As soon as the magistrates found that the contagion extended into several parishes, an order was issued for shutting up infected houses, to stop the communication of the disorder. These houses had red crosses painted on the doors, with this inscription, *Lord, have mercy upon us!* and watchmen were placed before them, who were daily relieved, to hand necessaries and medicines into the confined families, and to restrain them from coming abroad until forty days after recovery. But though these regulations were strictly executed, the propriety of them was much controverted, and the hardship universally complained of; for if a fresh person was seized in the same house, but a day before this quarantine expired, it was again renewed; which intolerable tedious imprisonment of the healthy with the sick, frequently ended with the deaths of whole families. Neither did this confinement of the sick prove effectual; for each house having but one guard, and many houses having avenues behind, it was impossible to secure all passages; so that, some would amuse the watchmen with discourse on one side of the house, while the rest of the family made their escape at the other; until, at length, the men were left to watch empty houses. Some watchmen were publicly whipped through the streets, for taking bribes to let persons out privately; and where such opportunities did not offer, the watchmen were sometimes ill treated: one near Coleman-street was blown up by gunpowder; and while he lay disabled by the ex-

plosion, those who had strength, escaped out of the house. Some persons also would let themselves down from the windows, armed with swords and pistols, in the sight of the watchmen, and threaten them with instant death, if they called out or stirred. Many of them were even killed in disputes with those they were charged with the care of guarding.

It is a sad, though true character of human nature, to remark, that there are always miscreants ready to take advantage of public calamities ; and what greatly contributed to the loss of persons thus shut up, was the villainous behaviour of some nurses.--- These wretches from an inhuman greediness to plunder the dead, would not only strangle their patients, and charge their deaths to the distemper in their throats ; but would secretly convey the pestilential taint from the shores of the sick to those who were well. Yet though they were without witnesses in these diabolical practices, they often sell themselves the just victims of their own unguarded presumption.

Dogs and cats, being domestic animals, apt to run from house to house, and being supposed to convey the noxious effluvia in their fur or hair ; an early order was made by the lord-mayor and other magistrates, by the advice of the physicians, that they should all be immediately killed ; and an officer was appointed for that purpose. It was computed that 40,000 dogs, and five times as many cats, were massacred in consequence of this prescription ; all possible endeavours were used to exterminate rats and mice by poison, on the same account.

It was inconceivable, as the plague increased, with what precipitation such inhabitants of the city as were able to leave it, deserted into the country ; for some weeks it was difficult to get to the lord-mayor's door, for the throngs that crowded in to get passes and certificates of health ; without which none were permitted to travel through, or lodge in, any towns on the road. The nobility, gentry, and richer tradesmen retired first, and in the broad streets leading out of town, nothing was to be seen but waggons and carts loaded with goods, and servants ; coaches full of families---and horsemen, all hurrying away ; with empty carriages returning for fresh loads.

Some families that had no country retreats, laid up a store of provisions, and shut themselves up so carefully, as not to be heard of nor seen, until the plague ceased ; when they came abroad safe and well ;---among these were several Dutch merchants, who kept their houses like garrisons besieged, suffering no one to go out or come in, and thus preserved themselves in health.---Many merchants and ship owners shut themselves up on board ships, and as the plague increased, removed down the river, nor was it heard that the disorder reached any vessels below Deptford. Poorer persons took refuge in hoys, smacks, and fishing boats ; but these took the infection ; others went up the river in boats, lodging by night in tents made of their sails, on shore ; for though the country people would supply them with provisions, they would

not receive them into their houses. Those who ran abroad in their extremities into the country, were often ill used and driven back, which caused great exclamation against the cruelty of the country towns; but self-preservation extinguished humanity; and yet notwithstanding all their care, there was not a town within twenty miles but suffered more or less by the disorder.

Thus the distemper was left chiefly to prey on the common people; which it did to such a degree as to obtain the name of the *poor's plague*. The lord-mayor, sheriffs, aldermen, or their deputies, with many of the common council, very humanely to compose the minds of the people as much as possible, published their resolution not to quit the city, but to be always ready at hand to preserve order, and to do justice on all occasions. The lord-mayor held councils every day, making necessary dispositions for preserving the public peace; the people were treated with all the gentleness circumstances would allow, while presumptuous rogues, house-breakers, and plunderers of the sick or dead, were duly punished, and severe declarations issued against them.

It was one of their principal concerns to see the regulations for the freedom and good supply of the markets, observed---and every market-day the lord-mayor, Sir John Lawrence, or the sheriffs, attended vigilantly on horseback, to see their orders executed---The necessity of going to market was greatly contributory to the ruin of the city, as there the people caught the infection one of another, and it was suspected that even the provisions were tainted; all imaginable precautions were however used in these negotiations---for customers took the meat from off the hooks themselves, that they might not receive it from the butcher---and for his security dropped their money into pans of vinegar, always carrying small money with them, that they might receive no change. Every one that could procure them, carried scents and perfumes about them, while the poorest inhabitants were forced on all occasions to run all hazards.

The infection, notwithstanding every caution, continued thro' the months of May and June, with more or less severity---sometimes raging in one part, and then in another---about the latter end of June, above twenty parishes were infected, and the King removed from Whitehall to Hampton court. Government was not however inattentive to the distresses of the metropolis---for beside appointing a monthly fast for public prayer, the king commanded the college of physicians to compose and publish an English directory of general advice in this calamitous season. Some of the college were appointed to attend the sick on all occasions; and two out of the court of aldermen were required to see this hazardous duty performed; nor were there eminent physicians wanting who voluntarily and courageously gave their assistance in so dangerous an employment; eight or nine of whom were destroyed in the duty.

In the first week of July, the bill rose to 795, the next week to 1089, the third week to 1843, and the next to 2010. About the

middle of the month, the disorder, which had chiefly raged in St. Giles', Holbourn, and toward Westminster, began to travel eastward, and over the river to Lambeth and Southwark; but kept principally in the out parishes which were fullest of poor. When it abated in the western parishes, it exerted its violence in Clerkenwell, Cripplegate, Shoreditch, Bishopsgate, Aldersgate, White-chapel and Stepney. In the months of August and September the disorder made most terrible slaughter; three, four, or five thousand died in a week, the deaths one week amounted to 8,000 and were believed to extend to 10,000! for the registers in such confusion were not kept with great accuracy.

Under these shocking circumstances, when the people were in the greatest want of spiritual consolation, they were in general forsaken by their parochial ministers; and sad as the minds of the people were, there were not wanting some who satirized them in lampoons, for this scandalous desertion of their distressed flocks. When on some church doors were written, *Here is a pulpit to let*, and on others *A pulpit to be sold*, then it was that the ejected non-conforming ministers, showed that disinterested concern for the people, that constitutes the true essence of the clerical character; for, unmindful of their legal disability, and regardless of the surrounding danger, they resolutely mounted the vacant pulpits, often twice a day, and soothed the griefs of crowded audiences by their pious discourses and other religious exercises.

When deaths became so numerous, the church yards were unable to contain the bodies, and the usual modes of interment were no longer observed; occasional pits of great extent were dug in several parts, to which the dead were brought by cart-loads, collected by the ring of a bell, and the doleful cry of *Bring out your dead!* They were put into the carts with no other covering than rugs or sheets tied round them by their friends, if they had any surviving; and were shot down in promiscuous heaps! Sometimes the drivers of those carts would drop in their employments, and the carts would be found without any conductor; in the parish of Stepney, it was said they lost within the year, 116 sextons, grave-diggers and their assistants!

Trade was at a stand, shops were shut up, every day looked like a solemn Sabbath; few were to be seen in the streets, and neither cart nor coach appeared but such as were employed for immediate acts of necessity: grafts grew in the most public streets, and in the Royal Exchange, ---and the broad street in Whitechapel might be mistaken for a green field.

Those families who carried on retail trades, or subsisted by labor, were now supported by charity, which is recorded to have been worthily extended by those who had ability to bestow it. The king contributed 1000*l.* a week, and Dr. Sheldon, archbishop of Canterbury, who remained at Lambeth the whole time, beside his own benefactions, procured great sums to be remitted from the dioceses under his jurisdiction, by his affecting letters to the bishops---Monk, afterward duke of Albemarle, with lord Craven,

remained in London, and exerted all their abilities to alleviate the distresses they were witness to. Though the city was in general abandoned by the rich, yet these did not forget those who were left behind---large sums were sent up by them to the magistrates, as well as from the trading towns in the remotest parts of England. The degree of general distress in the metropolis may be supposed void of exaggeration, when it is said that beside private charities, the lord mayor and alderman were enabled to bestow 100,000*l*. a week for several weeks together to the poor!

That nothing might be left untried to disperse the contagion, large fires were ordered to be made in the public streets; yet the physicians were very dissident of the success of this expensive experiment; and the trial soon decided in favour of their doubts.---Coals were then 4*l*. per chaldron; and two hundred chaldron were applied in making fires at the custom-house, Billingsgate, at the bridge-foot, three cranes, Queenhithe, Bidwellgate, the corner of Leadenhall and Grace church streets, at the north and south gates of the Royal Exchange, Guildhall, Blackwell-hall, at the lord-mayor's door in St. Helens, at Bow church, and at the western end of St. Paul's cathedral.---These fires continued for three days---and were then almost extinguished by a smart rain; but the following night, from whatever cause it might proceed, was the most fatal of the whole; for more than 4000 then expired! and this unfortunate event was a discouragement to any farther attempts of that nature.

When the disease was at the greatest height, little regard was had to the giving medical assistance; for many of the most eminent physicians and surgeons were already dead: and it was in vain to keep houses shut up, when they were mostly empty with their doors and windows open and shattering with the wind. At length the disorder, after having braved the art of man, gave way to the course of nature, at the decline of the summer season, when, though the numbers of the infected were not observed to lessen, yet the disorder grew weaker; more in proportion recovered, and the deaths insensibly diminished. When this began to be perceived, the dread that had invaded the minds of the people wore off, and contributed to their recovery; and whereas in the height of the disorder it usually killed persons in two or three days, and not above one in five recovered---now it did not kill in less than eight or ten days, and not above two in five perished; the nurses also grew either more cautious or more faithful so that after a little while a dawn of health appeared as suddenly as it was unexpected. In the beginning of November, the face of affairs was quite altered: though the funerals were yet frequent, yet the citizens began to return without fear; and in December they crowded back as fast as they had fled in the spring. Such as were cautious, took great care in seasoning their houses; and abundance of costly things were consumed, which not only answered their own particular purposes, but filled the air with grateful

smells, which were serviceable to their neighbours ; some burnt pitch, brimstone, and gunpowder, to purge their houses and goods ; while others, through eagerness and carelessness, entered their dwellings without any preparation. Earl Craven and the other justices of Westminster caused the bedding of infected houses, to be well dried and aired, the rooms to be new whitewashed, and the churchyards to be covered two feet thick with fresh earth ; to prevent, as far as possible, any revival of the pestilential taint.

The winter gave the most effectual check toward suppressing this great enemy of mankind ; and though some remains of the contagion appeared in the succeeding spring, it was no more than could be easily conquered by medicine ; and the city thus got rid of the infection and returned to perfect health.

The bills of mortality computed the numbers of burials this year at 97,306, of which 68,596 were attributed to the plague ; but this estimate was universally received as very erroneous ; as it was not difficult to shew, from circumstances, that the account was manifestly defective. At the beginning of the disorder, there was great knavery and collusion in the reports of the deaths ; for while it was possible to conceal the infection, they were attributed to fevers of all kinds, which began to swell the bills ; this was done to prevent persons being shut up, and being shunned by their neighbours. Add to this, that the dead carts working in the dark, no exact accounts were kept ; the clerks and sextons being naturally averse to so dangerous a duty, & frequently falling sick themselves before such accounts as they had were delivered in. Quakers and Jews also, who had separate burial grounds, were not mentioned in the weekly bills ; nor was any register taken of those who died on board vessels of all kinds in the river. It was well known, that numbers of poor despairing creatures wandered out of town into the fields, woods, and other remote places, where they died of the infection and of want. The inhabitants of the villages would carry food to these distracted refugees, and set it at a distance for them ; and afterwards frequently found them dead with the viſuals untouched. The country people would then dig holes and drag the bodies into them with long poles having hooks at the ends, carefully standing to the windward ; and throw the earth over them as far as they could cast it. On the whole, it was the opinion of eye witnesses, that the plague destroyed 100,000 at least. The yearly bill mentions but one parish that remained quite exempt from infection, which was that of St. John the Evangelist in Watling-street.

As to foreign trade during this year, it was almost extinct ; as no port in France, Flanders, Spain, or Italy, would admit London ships, or correspond with that city ; the Turks only and the Grecian isles, to whom the plague was familiar, were not so scrupulous. The Flemings and Dutch had great advantage of this circumstance, by buying English goods in those parts of England that remained clear of infection, carrying them home, and then exporting them again as their own.

ACCOUNT

Of the Plague in Marseilles, in the year 1720.

[EXTRACTED FROM A LONDON MAGAZINE.]

MARSEILLES has been several times visited by the plague, as in the year 1582, in 1630, 1649, and 1650.

In May, 1720, the citizens were informed, that the plague had made its appearance in Palestine, and Syria. On the 23th of that month, a vessel from Syria, and the island of Cyprus where the plague prevailed, arrived at the isles of Chateaudif, in the vicinity of the harbour of Marseilles. After performing a quarantine, the passengers were permitted to mix with the inhabitants. One of the crew, and a person placed on board as a guard, had in the mean time died; but the surgeon employed to examine the bodies, declared, that he could discover no mark of the plague. On the 12th of June, a ship, with a foul bill of health, as it is termed, cast anchor. On the 24th and 26th of June, four persons died. Three of these were porters, who had been entrusted with the care of purifying the merchandize on board of these vessels. The fourth was a boy belonging to the first vessel. Hence it appears that the progress of this contagion was in the beginning extremely slow. The surgeon again certified that there was no sign of the plague; but the magistrates began to distrust him. They caused the bodies to be buried in quick lime, and the vessels, from the cargoes of which the porters were suspected of having caught the contagion, were ordered to be removed to a greater distance. On the 7th of July, two other porters employed in the Lazaretto were taken ill, and on the 8th a third; on the 9th, the whole three expired. They were buried in quick lime, and their clothes were burned. Three other surgeons had been appointed to inspect their bodies; and it was at last confessed that they had died of the plague: from this time to the 31st of July, the contagion made feeble but gradual advances. The gentlemen of the faculty, who had declared the dangerous nature of the disease, were insulted by the rabble, who would not believe that the plague would have advanced so very slowly. The magistrates were afraid to injure the commerce of the city by the report spread that this infection had got into Marseilles. Though they seem to have done their duty, yet they were so little aware of the gulf, which was yawning beneath them, that on the 15th of July, they sent letters to the health officers in the other parts of Europe, informing them, that though many persons were sick in the infirmaries, yet that the contagion had made no progress in the city. Indeed, from this day to the 26th, almost nothing was heard of it, and the people had begun to believe, that the danger was over. On the 26th, however, the magistrates were informed, that fifteen persons were taken ill, in the street of

Lefcalle. The physicians durst not venture to declare the fact, and assigned any other reason for their sickness, than the plague.

At the end of July, the magistrates became alarmed in earnest. Some of them began to be exhausted by the melancholy employment of attending the funerals of the dead, and the removals of the sick to the public hospitals, both which offices were performed in the night. The marquis de Belles, governor of the city, examined the treasury, and found in it only the pitiful sum of eleven hundred livres. Corn, butcher's meat, and wood, were extremely scarce and dear. The wealthy part of the inhabitants had by this time fled. It was now certain that the contagion was fixed in the city; and it was readily foreseen, that, unless vigorous measures of prevention were taken, famine would complete the scene of calamity. All beggars from the country were commanded to leave the city; but it was immediately found impracticable, to carry this order into execution. The chamber of trade of the parliament of Aix, had published an arret, prohibiting the citizens of Marseilles from quitting the territories of the town.---The other inhabitants of Provence were forbidden to hold any correspondence with them; and coachmen, carriers, or others, attempting to retire from Marseilles to the country, on any pretence whatever, were to return back under pain of death. It was, therefore, impossible to drive out of the city, two or three thousand beggars, and other strangers of different kinds. An attempt was made to dispel the infection by burning fire in the streets, but to no purpose. A variety of regulations were adopted to prevent the spreading of the distemper as well as the progress of famine. What fuel was in the city, had been already consumed in the experiment of making fires. A great quantity of sulphur was bought, and a part of it distributed to the poor, in every quarter of the town, to be burned in their houses by way of perfume: the colleges and schools were shut up, to prevent the communication of the disorder; and the most pressing applications were made to the government of France, for immediate and substantial assistance, before the avenues of the city should be absolutely shut up. On the third of August, a mob assembled, demanded bread, which was given to them. On the fourth, the officers of the fort of St. John, waited on the magistrates, to acquaint them, that their soldiers were in want of corn; and if not supplied, would perhaps enter the city and take it by force; the answer which they received was, that if the troops attempted to enter Marseilles, the magistrates, at the head of the citizens, would oppose them. On the 7th of August, the chamber of trade of Provence, permitted the sheriffs to have a conference with some of their agents, at the distance of six miles from the city. Precautions were taken to speak at a distance. An agreement was made, that a market should be established in that place, and a double barrier erected. Another market was to be fixed upon a high road, 2 leagues from Marseilles, in a different direction. A rendezvous for boats was likewise named, in a creek amongst the

islands in the harbour of Marseilles. In all these places, the guards were appointed by the province, and paid by the city. On the 9th of August, it was found, that most of the physicians and surgeons had fled. It was thought necessary to select a house to which the sick might be carried. The house of convalescence was pitched upon for that purpose. But it was an object of the greatest difficulty to remove the sick. Horses, harness, and carts were all equally wanted. It became necessary to go into the country to seek them, and when they were found, no person would consent to serve as a porter in removing the dead---Exorbitant wages were offered with little effect. An immense number of cooks and sick nurses were likewise wanted, and it was not without the greatest exertions, that the magistrates could obtain persons for these employments. Three pits were dug without the walls of the city. They were sixty feet in length and twenty four feet deep, and the dead were buried in quick lime. Another large hospital was fitted up under the vaults of a rope yard, by the chevalier Rose, at his own expense; and he caused large ditches to be dug for burying the dead. The two hospitals were entirely filled in less than two days, but the patients did not remain there long. The distemper was so violent, that those who were brought into the hospitals at night, were cast into the ditches next morning. In every house where it entered, no person escaped the infection, and it seems that few or none survived it. On the 12th of August, two of the most eminent physicians of Montpellier were dispatched by the regent of France to the assistance of the citizens. The magistrates of health, the judges of the city, the rectors of all the hospitals and other charitable foundations, the commissaries who had been appointed for the different quarters of the city, but a few days before, with an immense number of people of all ranks, fled in the greatest hurry from Marseilles. The very centinels who had been posted to prevent the flight of others, deserted, while the captains of the militia, and their soldiers ran away by whole companies. The shops, houses, magazines, churches and convents were shut up. The public markets were empty, and nothing was any where to be seen, but the dying or the dead. Marseilles was supposed then to contain about one hundred thousand people. Carts and porters were kept in constant readiness to carry off the dead: but the difficulty of providing these augmented every day. Persons employed in that service very seldom lived more than forty eight hours. It is said that by only touching the body with an iron hook, at the end of a pole, the distemper was communicated. Fifteen livres or about three dollars per day was the hire offered, and it was refused by the very beggars. At last the magistrates applied to the officers of the galleys, one obtained from them a supply of hands, selected from the criminals, who were promised their pardon upon condition of exerting themselves; but they did their work with so much slowness and laziness, says our author, that it was enough to make one mad. The slaves were in want of every

thing, and in particular of shoes, which it was impossible to get for them, as there was none in the city, nor any shoemaker to manufacture them. These unfortunate beings, when they entered a house, to carry off the dead, hardly ever failed to plunder it, so that the perpetual danger of robbery was added to the other calamities of the citizens. The slaves were unskillful as well as unwilling carters. They frequently overturned the carts, and broke the harness of the horses; a loss which as irreparable, for neither saddler nor cartwright was left in Marseilles. Besides, no tradesman would touch the carts or harness which were employed in that service; and the peasants in the territory belonging to the city, had carefully concealed their carts.

Multitudes of women, who were giving suck, died of the plague; and their infants were found some dead, and others dying in the cradles. An hospital and a convent, which were found empty, by the death or flight of their former possessors, served as an asylum for these noviciates in wretchedness. They were supplied with soup, and goats milk. Thirty or forty of them perished every day; yet there were never less than twelve or thirteen hundred surviving at one time. On the 21st of August, the number of the dead at once increased so prodigiously, that the magistrates found it impracticable to get them carried out of town, to be thrown into the pits. The quarter of St. Jean and some other parts of the old town, were, from the height of the ground and the narrowness of the streets, almost inaccessible to any wheel carriage. They were inhabited by the poorest classes of the people, who were worst lodged and worst fed, and therefore died fastest. The bodies, in heaps, blocked up the passages of the streets. It was to be apprehended, that if they were suffered to lie above ground, the infection would spread with augmented rapidity.-----The marquis de Pille and the magistrates, requested a meeting at the town house, with the officers of the galleys. This assembly came to the resolution of interring the dead bodies, belonging to the higher parts of the town, in the vaults of the church yards in the neighbourhood. Quick lime and water were to be thrown upon them, and the vaults, when full, were to be closely cemented up. The bishop of Marseilles and the clergy opposed this measure; but the necessity of the case superceded every objection. On the 23d of August the magistrates began this task. The clergy had bolted the doors of their churches, which were broke open. In the mean time, the misery of the inhabitants augmented every day and almost every hour. Amongst other necessities, linen was exhausted, and in the midst of this mass of wretchedness, the populace, from famine, despair, and madness, had become so turbulent, that it was found requisite to raise gibbets in all the public places of the city. From the 25th of August to the end of September, a thousand persons were computed to perish every day. The galley slaves, who had been called to assist the citizens, began to die like the rest. The shopkeepers had locked up their doors, so that the people could not buy on any

terms, the common necessities of life. On the 27th, the board of trade published an order, for all shopkeepers and tradesmen, to set open their doors, within twenty-four hours, on the pain of death. Commands of this kind had little weight. Desertion, wherever it could be accomplished, was universal.

On whatever side the spectator cast his eye, nothing was to be seen but heaps of putrefaction. The streets, the public markets, the square of the play house, the harbour, and every other place, was strewed with dead bodies. In the original narrative, from which this abridgment is extracted, there are many circumstances related, of a nature so shocking, that to repeat them would be an act of inhumanity to the reader. Thousands fled on board the ships in the harbour, from a conceit, which proved very foolish, that the contagion could not reach them, when upon the water. The streets were heaped not only with dead bodies, but with furniture and clothes of persons infected, which were incessantly cast out of the windows. The dogs and cats were every where killed, and served to augment the mass of corruption. Ten thousand dogs were at one time computed to be floating in the harbour.

If you met any one in the streets, he looked as if half dead, and as if the disemper had affected his understanding. Many wandering about still through weakness, and never rose again.---- Some, to put an end to their sufferings, cut their own throats, or jumped out of high windows, or into the sea. It was impossible for the hospitals to contain the crowds of patients who thronged into them. The instant that a person was observed to be infected, he became an object of horror to his nearest relations. He was either left deserted in the house, or driven out of it. This was the treatment of wives to their husbands, and husbands to their wives, of children to their parents, and of parents to their children. The hospitals were so far from being capable to contain the sick, that numbers could not even get access to the doors, on account of the vast crowds that lay on the pavement around them. This was the situation of Marseilles at the end of August. By the 3d of September, the surviving magistrates found the town house almost empty. Five hundred persons belonging to it had died. Amongst these were three hundred and fifty of the city guards. The religious orders likewise suffered extremely. The bishop was distinguished by the most active and intrepid benevolence. On the 6th of September, there remained, after every exertion, above two thousand dead bodies in the streets. A fresh supply of galley slaves was obtained with difficulty. From this time, to the end of September, the disease raged with unabated fury. In the month of October, it began to abate without any visible cause. The sick began to be cured. In November, the contagion continued to decrease, and by the 1st of December, the danger was in a great measure at an end. It was not, however, entirely ceased till the month of March. We are not informed as to the exact number of deaths; but they are estimated at not less than fifty or sixty thousand.

E X T R A C T

From the Account of the Malignant Fever, prevalent in the City of Philadelphia, in the year 1793.

THE prosperity of the city of Philadelphia from the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, had increased both in her mechanical and commercial interests. Extravagance in various forms was daily exterminating the plain and salutary habits of the city. And it may be said, (although it may be thought presumptuous) that something was requisite to humble the pride of a city which was rising on with rapidity to the excess of prodigality and dissipation.

In July 1793, a number of unhappy fugitives from Cape Francois arrived: and on this occasion, nearly 12,000 dollars were in a few days charitably collected for their relief. Alas! little did many of the donors, then in affluent circumstances, suppose that in a few weeks, their wives and children would be dependent on public charity, as it since unfortunately happened. A awful instance of the uncertainty of affairs in this transitory world.

At this time, this fatal disease, the Malignant Fever, made its appearance, and nipped in the bud the fairest blossoms that imagination could form. And what a dreadful contrast afterwards took place! Many women then in the lap of ease and contentment, are bereft of beloved husbands, and left with numerous families of children to maintain, unqualified for the arduous task---many orphans destitute of parents to provide for and protect them---many entire families are swept away, without leaving a single vestige behind---many of the first commercial houses were totally dissolved by the death of the parties, and their affairs were left in so deranged a state as occasioned great losses. Not only the city of Philadelphia felt this scourge, but as many parts of Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina drew their supplies principally if not wholly from that capital, whither they sent their produce, which was now wholly cut off. For, as they had to seek new markets where their credit was not established, and whose supplies were not sufficient for such an increased demand, they unavoidably suffered great injury in their business.

The symptoms which marked the first stage of the Fever, are nearly described in the following, by one of the principal physicians.-----
"After a chilly fit, a quick pulse---hot skin---pain in the head, back and limbs---inflamed eye---moist tongue---oppression and foreboding at the stomach---sick qualms, and retchings to vomit, without discharging any thing, except the contents last swallowed, costiveness, &c. also defect of bile in stools. These symptoms commonly continued from one to five days; then gradually abating, left the patient free from complaint, except debility. On these subsiding, succeeded a yellow tinge in the whites of the eyes---an increased oppression of the præcordia---a constant puking of every thing last

swallowed, with much straining, attended with a coarse hollow noise. If these symptoms were not soon relieved, a paking of matter resembling coffee grounds, commonly called the black vomit, sometimes attended with hemorrhages from the nose, fauces, gums, and other parts of the body--a yellowish purple colour, and putrescent appearances of the whole body, hiccup, agitations, deep and distressed sighing, drowsy delirium, and finally death. When the disease proved fatal, it was generally between the fifth and eighth days. This was the usual progress of the disorder, through its several stages. There were however considerable variation, according to the constitutions of the patient, state of the weather, manner of treatment, &c. Many who survived the eighth day, though apparently out of danger, died suddenly in consequence of an hemorrhage."

The disorder being new to the physicians, they lost numbers before they discovered the proper method of treatment. But at length, bleeding frequently, cold air, cool drinks, and frequent change of clean linen, were found to produce the greatest and most salutary effects ---numbers were bled six and seven times in five days, to which, they owed their recovery.

It was sometime before the disease attracted public notice. The removals from the city began about the 25th of August; and so great was the general terror, that for some weeks, carts, wagons, coaches and chairs, were almost constantly transporting families and furniture to the country in every direction. Many people shut up their houses wholly; others left servants to take care of them. Business became extremely dull. Mechanics and artists were unemployed; and the streets wore the appearance of gloom and melancholy. The mayor of the city gave strict orders to have the streets cleansed and the filth hauled away. The 26th the college of physicians published an address to the citizens, recommending them to avoid all unnecessary communication with the sick; to place marks on the doors or windows where they were; to pay great attention to cleanliness and airing the rooms of the sick; to provide a large and airy hospital near the city for their reception; to put a stop to the tolling of the bells; to bury those who died of the disorder in carriages and as privately as possible; to keep the streets and wharves clean; to avoid all fatigue of body and mind, and standing or sitting in the sun or open air; to accomodate the dress to the weather, and to exceed rather in warm than in cool clothing; and to avoid intemperance, but to use fermented liquors, such as wine, beer, and cider, with moderation. They likewise declared their opinion, that fires in the streets were very dangerous, if not ineffectual means of stopping the disorder, and that they placed more dependence on the burning of gunpowder. The benefits of vinegar and camphor, they added, were confined chiefly to infected rooms; and they could not be too often used on handkerchiefs, or in smelling bottles, by persons who attended the sick. In consequence of this address the bells were stopped from tolling. The mayor forbid kindling fires in the streets. As a substitute, many had recourse

to bring guns, which they imagined was a certain preventative of the disorder. This was carried so far, and attended with such danger, that it was also forbidden by the mayor.

The number of the infected daily increasing, and no place being provided at that time for them; three guardians of the poor, took possession of an equestrian amphitheatre, being the only place then to be got for the purpose. Here they sent seven persons sick with the fever, where they lay in the open air for some time, without any assistance; as high wages had been offered for nurses for them, but none could be obtained. Of these, one crawled out on the common, where he died at a distance from the houses. Two died in the circus, one of whom was timely removed; the other lay in a state of putrefaction above 48 hours, owing to the difficulty of getting any person to remove him. On this occasion, a servant girl shewed an instance of courage, of which at that time few men were capable. The carter, who undertook to remove the corpse, being unable alone to put it in the coffin, was on the point of relinquishing his design. The girl understanding the difficulty, offered her assistance, provided he would keep it secret from the family with whom she lived, as she would have been dismissed immediately upon their knowing the affair. She accordingly helped him to put the body in the coffin, which at that time was crawling with maggots. The girl still lives notwithstanding her very hazardous exploit. The inhabitants of the neighbourhood took the alarm, and threatened to burn or destroy the amphitheatre, unless the sick were immediately removed; which was accordingly done.

About this time, the guardians of the poor, and some of the city magistrates resolved to procure a large and suitable house, as an hospital, for the poor who might be afflicted with the disorder; to engage physicians, nurses, and all necessaries for their relief in that house; to appoint proper persons in each district, to enquire after such poor as might be afflicted; to administer assistance to them in their own houses, and if necessary to remove them to the hospital. Accordingly they took possession of a large building adjacent to the city, to which, the same evening, they sent the four patients who remained at the amphitheatre.

The consternation of the people at this time was beyond all bounds. Dismay and affright were visible in almost every person's countenance. Those who could possibly make it convenient, fled from the city. Those who remained, generally shut themselves up in their houses, fearing to walk the streets. Men, women, and small boys, had segars almost constantly in their mouths. Others chewed garlic almost the whole day; some kept it in their pockets and shoes. Many were afraid to allow the barbers to come near them, as some of them had shaved the dead, and many engaged as bleeders. Some were so cautious as to buy lancets for themselves, not daring to be bled with the lancets of the bleeders. Many houses were hardly a moment free from the smell of gunpowder, burned tobacco, nitre, vinegar, &c. —

Some of the churches were almost wholly deserted, and others wholly closed. The coffee-house was shut up, as also the city library, and most of the public offices. Three of the four daily papers were discontinued, as were some of the others. Many were almost incessantly employed in purifying, scouring, and whitewashing their rooms. Those who ventured abroad, had handkerchiefs or sponges impregnated with vinegar or camphor at their noses, or smelling bottles full of the thieves' vinegar. Others carried pieces of tarred ropes in their hands or pockets, or camphor bags tied round their necks. The corpses of the most respectable citizens, even of those who did not die of the epidemic, were carried to the grave on the shafts of a chair, the horse driven by a negro, unattended by a friend or relation, and without any sort of ceremony. People hastily shifted their course at the sight of a hearse coming towards them. Many never walked on the foot path, but went in the middle of the streets, to avoid being infected in passing by houses wherein people had died. Acquaintances and friends avoided each other in the streets, and only signified their regard by a cold nod. The old custom of shaking hands fell into such general disuse, that many shrank back with alight at even the offer of the hand. A person with a crape, or any appearance of mourning, was shunned like a viper. And many valued themselves highly on the skill and address with which they got to windward of every person whom they met.----- Indeed it is not probable that London, at the last stage of the plague, exhibited stronger marks of terror, than were to be seen at Philadelphia, from the 25th or 26th of August, till pretty late in September. When people summoned up resolution to walk abroad, and take the air, the sick cart conveying patients to the hospital, or the hearse carrying the dead to the grave, which were travelling almost the whole day, soon damped their spirits, and plunged them again into despondency.

While affairs were in this deplorable state, and people at the lowest ebb of despair, we cannot but be astonished at the frightful scenes that were acted, which seemed to indicate a total dissolution of the bonds of society in the nearest and dearest connexions. Who, without horror, can reflect on a husband, married perhaps for twenty years, deserting his wife in the last agony--a wife unfeelingly abandoning her husband on his death bed--parents forsaking their only children--children ungratefully flying from their parents, and resigning them to chance, often without an enquiry after their health or safety--masters hurrying off their faithful servants to the hospital even on suspicion of the fever, and that at a time, when, like Tartarus, it was open to every visitant, but never returned any--servants abandoning humane masters, who only wanted a little care to restore them to health and usefulness--who, we may ask, can think of these things without horror? Yet they were daily exhibited in every quarter of the city. Indeed at this time, less concern was felt for the loss of a parent, a husband, a wife, or an only child, than at other times would

have been caused by the death of a servant, or even a favourite lap-dog. This conduct produced such unparalleled scenes, as are shocking to human nature. Many affluent men, who have constantly employed hundreds, have been abandoned to the care of a negro, after their wives, children, friends, clerks and servants had fled away, and left them. In many cases no money could procure attendance. With the poor, therefore the case was infinitely worse; many of which perished without even a person to hand them a drink of water. Dead bodies were often found lying in the streets, of those who could procure no house to shelter them.

During these distresses, the hospital was in such a deplorable state, as made it appear like a great human slaughter house, where the sick, the dying and the dead bodies were mingled promiscuously together, to the care of an abandoned and profligate, set of nurses, who suffered the sick to remain without any assistance, while they rioted on the provisions and comforts themselves. The poor knowing these circumstances, on being taken sick at home, would lock themselves up in their rooms, to prevent any attempt to carry them thither. The number of persons received into the hospital during ten weeks were about 1,000; of whom 500 died.

This disorder was also fatal to the physicians; ten of whom, besides medical students, fell in the course of six weeks. Drunkards and Epicures very rarely survived. It was dreadfully destructive among the poor; especially those who neglected cleanliness. Whole families in dirty houses frequently sunk into one grave. Narrow streets and small confined alleys, suffered much greater than large streets which had a free circulation of air. Servant-maids also sunk frequently under it. Among the women in general, the disorder was not near so destructive as among the men; as in many congregations, the deaths of men were nearly double to those of the women. The negroes generally yielded much more easy to the power of medicine, than the whites; consequently many more in proportion survived.

The reports respecting this contagious disorder at Philadelphia, spread consternation through all the states; nearly all the seaports of which, resolved that all vessels from Philadelphia should perform a quarantine. They also, with various other towns, resolved that no goods, bedding, or clothes from Philadelphia should be admitted until they were opened to the air, smoked and fumigated with gunpowder, &c. And that all persons coming by land from thence, should not be permitted to enter, until a number of days after their arrival. Thus were the distressed inhabitants of that unfortunate city debarred from all intercourse with the inhabitants of other places, far and near.

In the course of the distress, the committee of the city borrowed the sum of 6500 dollars of the bank, which the directors generously refused taking interest for. This sum was applied for the relief of the poor.

At length this dreadful disorder, after having swept off at least

FOUR THOUSAND OF THE INHABITANTS, according to the accounts of burials kept by clergymen, sextons, &c. ---caused the precipitate flight of SEVENTEEN THOUSAND more---reduced many of those who remained behind, to the greatest distress---and seemed to have bid defiance to human art and skill, began by Divine Providence, to abate; the number of sick diminished; the spirits of the people revived, and the citizens who had fled began to return to the city; the stores were again opened; the streets resumed their former bustle; and business took place of gloom and desolation.

On the 14th of November, the governor of Pennsylvania, by proclamation, appointed a day of general humiliation, thanksgiving and prayer to God, for his great goodness in putting an end to the grievous calamity which had afflicted Philadelphia; earnestly exhorting his fellow-citizens to abstain on that day, from all world's employments, and to unite in confessing their great sins, to acknowledge with thankfulness their late deliverance, and to pray him to fix in their minds a sense of their duty towards him, and to avert from them all evils of pestilence, famine, and war, and to bless them in the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty.

For Those who wish for a complete Account of the Fever, its Origin, Progress, method of Treatment, the proceedings of different parts of the nation on its account, with various other particulars---are referred to that published by Mr. Matthew Carey, (one of the committee for the relief of the sick, and who continued in the city during the whole progress of the disorder,) which may be had at H. RANLET'S Book-Store, in Exeter---price 4s. 6d.

Of the Yellow Fever in Charleston, (S. C.) 1796.

IN the latter part of the summer and the first of autumn this year the Yellow Fever raged in Charleston, S. C. It is said upwards of ONE THOUSAND died before it left the City.---We need not comment upon its origin, treatment, and progress it made there---as they were similar to that we have already recorded in the account of the Fever at Philadelphia.

A SKETCH of the Malignant Fever which appeared in Newbury-Port, in the year 1796.

BY ONE OF THE INHABITANTS.

IT is uncertain whether the Fever was imported or took its origin in the town; but it is certain that it was seldom or never caught any where only in a small part of a street that I shall presently speak of, and it seems likely that it originated there.

The symptoms which attended this Fever were nearly similar to those which attended it in Philadelphia. It was however more acute here than there in general. There the sick commonly lived from 5 to 8 days, but here they often died sooner.

By the best accounts I can get of the matter it appears that one Miss Flood, a servant girl, who lived with Mrs. Sally Woodhouse, in Water-street, was the first victim among us to this disorder. She was seized towards the last of June, and repairing to her father's house in Newbury, died there soon after.

On the 3d July Mr. Davis Lambert, who lived in the same house that Miss Flood was seized in, died of the same disorder, and on the 5th Miss Silley in the same house also died. The disorder now began to be considered as a little alarming, and Miss Silley was buried without the customary ceremonies, the same morning she died.

That part of Water-street of which I am speaking is situated low, by the Merrimack, while a very considerable part of the town is built on higher ground, all along at the S. W. of it, which is the point from which the summer breezes generally come. Thus situated, it must be expected that the air in that part of the town will sometimes in the hottest weather, stagnate, and become extremely unwholesome; the effluvia from all the filth in the city, S. W. of this spot is naturally waisted over and hovers there.--- But besides these natural disadvantages, the people in Water-street laboured under a very formidable one, which might have been easily prevented. A very considerable quantity of the heads and entrails of fish were suffered to lie and putrify on a wharf; and so insupportable was the stench arising from it, that when an officer of Police was appointed, he found it impossible to hire any body to remove it, and was himself actually obliged to cover it over with earth wherever he found it.

From the first of July till the second week in September, the Fever continued with unabating fury, at which time it began to decrease. Five persons, of whom we had little hopes, recovered. On the 5th of October, not one person remained sick with it.

During nearly the whole season we had very favourable and healthy weather. In July we had two showers, in which the rain fell very plentifully, and twice as fast perhaps as the oldest person living ever saw it to come before. On the 25th of August we had another shower, attended with a very uncommon quantity of lightning; and on the 29th it being so amazing warm that the thermometer stood at 95, after which there was such an alteration in the weather that the thermometer soon altered to 64.--- In the course of 4 days it grew so much colder that it froze, and no further north than Portsmouth, ice of a considerable thickness was seen.

List of those who died of the Malignant Fever.

Miss Flood---Mr. Davis Lambert---Miss Hannah Silley---Mr. Zachariah Atwood, aged 48---Mr. Joseph Jewett, aged 44---Maj. Benjamin Gage---Mrs. Priscilla Gage---Mrs. Susanna Gage, aged 36---Miss Sally Gage, aged 11---Master Arnold, aged 11---Miss Marcy Stone, aged 21---Miss Phoebe Boynton, aged 12---Mrs. Hill---Consort of Enoch Toppan, aged 63---Dr. John B. Swett, aged 45---Mr. Jacob Boardman---Miss Susanna Moody---Mr. Phinehas Atwood---Miss Polly Long---Consort of Mr. Enoch Somerby---Mrs. Sarah Woodhouse---Mr. Jacob Pearson---Mrs. Sarah Boardman---Miss Polly Patten---Mr. James Lord---Mr. Jeremiah Tyler, aged 34---Mr. John Stone---Mr. Ebenezer Greenleaf---Mrs. Hannah Greenleaf---Miss Betsey Keazer---Mr. Moses Todd---Master Benjamin Ely---Mr. Silas Noyes, aged 43---Miss Mary Nowel, aged 53---Master John Carnes---Consort of Dr. Charles Collins---Miss Mary Smith---Mr. David Moody, jun. aged 24---Mr. John W. Brown---Miss Eleanor Ford---Miss Elizabeth Timmons---Ebenezer Pike---Mr. Moses Rogers, jun.---Mrs. Mary Brazier.

In the mean time thirty-three died of various other disorders.

THE HISTORY OF SANTON BARSISA :

Shewing the fatal effects of encouraging bad tho'ts.

*Short is the course of every lawless pleasure,
Grief, like a shade, on all its footsteps waits,
Scarce visible in Joy's meridian height ;
But downwards, as its blaze declining spreads,
The dwarfish shadow to a giant grows.*

MILTON.

THERE was formerly a *Santon*, whose name was *Barsisa*, who, for the space of an hundred years, very frequently applied himself to prayer, and scarce ever went out of his grotto in which he made his residence, for fear of exposing himself to the danger of offending God. He fasted in the day-time, and watched in the night ; all the inhabitants of the country had so great a veneration for him, and so highly valued his prayers, that they commonly applied to him when they had any favours to beg of heaven. When he made vows for the health of a sick person, the sick patient was immediately cured.

It happened that the daughter of the king of that country fell into a dangerous distemper, the cause of which the physicians could not discover, yet they continued prescribing remedies by guess ; but instead of helping the Princess, they only augmented her disease. In the mean time, the King was inconsolable, for he passionately loved his daughter : Wherefore one day, finding

all human assistance vain, he declared it as his opinion, that the Princess ought to be sent to the *Santon Barfisa*.

All the *Beys* applauded his sentiment, and the King's officers conducted her to the *Santon*; who, notwithstanding his frozen age, could not see such beauty, without being sensibly moved.--- He gazed on her with pleasure; and the devil taking this opportunity, whispered in his ear thus: "Oh, *Santon*! do not let slip such a fortunate minute: Tell the King's servants, that it is requisite for the Princess to pass this night in the grotto, to see whether it will please God to cure her; that you will put up a prayer for her, and that they need only come to fetch her to-morrow.

How weak is man! the *Santon* followed the devil's advice, and did what he suggested to him. But the officers, before they would yield to leave the Princess, sent one of their number to know the King's pleasure. That monarch, who had an entire confidence in *Barfisa*, never in the least scrupled the trusting of his daughter with him. *I consent*, said he, *that she stay with that holy man, and that he keep her as long as he pleases: I am wholly satisfied on that head.*

When the officers had received the King's answer, they retired, and the Princess remained alone with the Hermit. Night being come; the devil presented himself to *Santon*, saying, 'Canst thou let slip so favourable an opportunity with so charming a creature? Fear not her telling of the violence you offer to her; if she were even so indiscreet as to reveal it, who will believe her? The court, the city, and all the world, are too much prepossessed in thy favour, to give any credit to such a report. You may do any thing unpunished, when armed by the great reputation for wisdom which you have acquired. The unfortunate *Barfisa* was so weak as to hearken to the enemy of mankind. He approached the Princess, took her into his arms, and in a moment cancelled a virtue of an hundred years duration.

He had no sooner perpetrated the crime, than a thousand avenging horrors haunted him night and day. He thus accosted the devil; 'Oh, wretch,' says he, 'it is thou who hast destroyed me! Thou hast encompassed me for a whole age, and endeavoured to seduce me; and now thou hast at last gained thy end.' 'Oh, *Santon*!' answered the devil, 'do not reproach me with the pleasures thou hast enjoyed. Thou mayest repent: But what is most unhappy for thee is, that the Princess is impregnate, and thy sin will become public: Thou wilt become the laughing-stock of those who admire and reverence thee at present, and the King will put thee to an ignominious death.

Barfisa terrified by this discourse, says to the devil, 'What shall I do to prevent the publication of my shame?' 'To hinder the knowledge of your crime, you ought to commit a fresh one,' answered the devil. 'Kill the Princess, bury her in the corner of the grotto, and when the King's messengers come to-morrow, tell them you have cured her, and that she went from the grotto

very early in the morning : They will believe you, and search for her all over the city and country ; and the King her father will be in great pain for her ; but after several vain searches, it will wear off.'

The Hermit abandoned by God, pursuant to this advice killed the Princess, buried her in a corner of the grotto, and the next day told the officers what the devil had him say. They made diligent enquiry for the King's daughter; but not being able to hear of her, when the devil told them that all their searches for their Princess were in vain ; and relating what had passed betwixt her and the *Santon*, he told them the place where she was interred. The officers went to the grotto, seized *Barfisa*, and found the Princess's body in the place to which the devil had directed them ; whereupon they took up the corpse, and carried that and *Santon* to the palace.

When the King saw his daughter dead, and was informed of the whole event, he broke into tears and bitter lamentation ; and assembling the doctors, he laid the *Santon's* crime before them, and asked their advice how he should be punished. All the doctors condemned him to death ; upon which the gibbet was erected. When the Hermit went up the ladder, and was going to be turned off, the devil whispered in his ear these words : ' O *Santon* ! if you will worship me, I will extricate you out of this difficulty, and transport you two thousand leagues from hence, into a country where you shall be revered by men, as much as you were before this adventure.' ' I am content,' said *Barfisa* ; ' deliver me, and I will worship thee.' ' Give me first a sign of adoration,' replied the devil ; whereupon the *Santon* bowed his head, and said, ' I give myself to you.' Then the devil raising his voice, said, ' Oh, *Barfisa* ! I am satisfied ; I have obtained what I desired.' And with these words, spitting in his face, he disappeared ; and the deluded *Santon* was hanged.

From this may be inferred, that evil thoughts will sometimes start up even in the best of minds, which, when checked as soon as noticed, can never be deemed criminal, but ought to be carefully stifled in *embryo*, as the first incitements to sin ; for vice naturally begets vice, and the least digression from virtue is frequently succeeded by such a train of evils, as leads on imperceptibly to certain ruin.

[Guard.]

A N E C D O T E.

AN English and an Irishman being together at a tavern, called for a supper of bacon and eggs ; when it was brought in, the Englishman said there was chickens in the eggs. " *Be easy, be easy,* says Paddy, *they'll make us pay the more for them.*"

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE
Of discovery of Arts and Sciences, remarkable Events and Inven-
tions since the DELUGE.

Water-mills invented	555	waking, and lived forty years after	1546
Mahometanism commen-	622	The custom of powdering	
ces		the hair took its rise from	
Building with stone first in-	676	some baſſad ſingers at St.	
troduced in England		German's fair; who pow-	
Gun-powder firſt invented	1330	dered themſelves to look	
Gun-powder firſt ſuggeſted		the more ridiculous	1614
as uſeful for warlike pur-	1340	Fiſt permanent ſettlement	
poſes		in Virginia	1616
Great guns firſt uſed in		New-Hampſhire ſettled by	
England; Edward III.		an Engliſh colony	1623
had four pieces of cannon		Maryland ſettled by Lord	
at the battle of Croſſy,		Baltimore	1633
which gained him the	1346	Connecticut and Rhode-	
victory		iſland ſettled	1635
Richard II. Queen firſt		Harvard College in Maſſa-	
taught the Engliſh la-		chuſetts Eſtabliſhed	1638
dies to ride on ſide ſad-	1399	Quakers firſt appeared	1650
dles		Fire engine invented	1662
Hats for men invented at		Great fire in London,	
Paris by a Swiſs	1404	which continued three	
Art of printing invented	1440	days, and deſtroyed 12000	
Engraving and etching on		houſes and four hundred	
copper invented	1460	ſtreets	1667
Printing, firſt introduced		South Carolina planted by	
in London	1471	the Engliſh	1669
America diſcovered by Co-		Pennſylvania firſt ſettled	
lumbus	1493	by William Penn	1681
South America diſcovered		Yale College (Con.) eſta-	
by Americus Velpucius,		bliſhed	1700
from whom it takes its		St. Paul's Cathedral Church,	
name	1497	London, rebuilt by Sir	
Martin Luther began the		Chriſtopher Oren, and	
reformation	1517	finiſhed this year, being	
Chocolate firſt brought in-		37 years a building, at	
to England from Mexico	1520	the expenſe of 1,000,000	
Muſkets firſt in uſe	1521	ſterl. by a duty on coals	1710
Fiſt Engliſh edition of the		Aurora Borealis, or lights	
Bible	1539	in the north, firſt taken	
Brass cannon firſt made in		notice of in England	1716
England	1539	In New-England	1719
Pins firſt uſed in England;		North Carolina ſettled	1728
before which the ladies		Settlement of Georgia be-	
uſed ſkevers	1548	gun	1732
William Foxley ſlept 14		Knives firſt made in Eng.	1563
days in the tower without			

M. H. H. 157
 270
 N515
 1796